

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR AWARDING CREDITS TO  
PERSONS WHO BOOK TRAVEL-RELATED RESERVATIONS**

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**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a system for providing incentives to persons who book travel-related reservations by awarding credits to those persons based upon the travel-related reservations.

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**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Travel agents and similar persons book most travel-related reservations. As an example, consider hotel reservations. Many customers book hotel reservations through a travel agent when the customer, for example, reserves airline tickets. Travel agents have a certain amount of discretion to recommend various hotels to travelers. Therefore, hotel companies have a strong interest in providing incentives for travel agents to recommend their hotels.

An incentives system that provides rewards to travel agents on a random basis is the World of Winners sweepstakes program, developed by Radisson Hotels International, Inc., the assignee of the present application. In the World of Winners sweepstakes program, for example, every tenth reservation booked in a particular hotel results in the travel agent receiving a reward or prize. The random nature of the World of Winners sweepstakes programs, however, reduces the incentive of travel agents to book travel-related reservations for particular hotels. When participating in such programs, travel agents do not know with certainty whether booking a hotel reservation for a particular hotel will result in an award.

Some systems have provided incentives to travel agencies based on booked reservations. These systems, however, do not necessarily provide personal incentives to

individual travel agents, since the systems are not on-line and the agency itself receives any awards or prizes based on booked reservations. Companies providing travel services thus do not necessarily gain significant benefits from these programs, since the individual travel agents have much discretion in making reservations and are not necessarily motivated by incentives and awards for the agency.

Therefore, a need exists for a system which provides incentives for travel agents and similar persons to book particular travel-related reservations by awarding cumulative credits to those travel agents based upon the bookings.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A computerized system and method awards credits to persons who book travel-related reservations. The system receives a booking format which includes a plurality of fields. At least one of the fields includes information identifying a travel-related reservation. The system further transmits a code which identifies a person who created or initiated the travel-related reservation. Upon receiving the travel-related reservation, the system <sup>cumulatively assigns</sup> ~~assigns cumulative~~ credits to the person identified by the code based upon the travel-related reservation. Therefore, persons who enter travel-related reservations may build up credits over time and use those credits to receive a particular incentive such as an award or prize.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating how a system which implements the present invention typically interfaces with a reservation system.

Fig. 2 is a flow chart of a booking process.



The present invention is an awards system that provides incentives to travel agents or other persons who book travel-related reservations. The system typically interacts with a travel agent on-line to assign credits for travel-related reservations and thus provide the travel agent with immediate feedback regarding the credits earned. A travel agent can continually earn credits during a period of time. Each credit earned by the travel agent is added into a cumulative total number of credits for the travel agent.

Therefore, the travel agent can "build up" credits over time and then "cash in" the credits for an award. The available awards are typically structured so that, as the value of the award increases, more credits are required to earn the award. An award offered to a travel agent may include, for example, a free stay at an hotel or a free travel package. The present invention thus provides incentives for travel agents to repeatedly book particular travel-related reservations, which can significantly increase bookings for those companies which provide the awards.

A key to making the present invention commercially viable involves determining how to implement the invention. Since most travel agents work through reservation systems (described below) that are already established, implementing such a system involves determining how to interact with the existing reservation systems.

A commercial system which has achieved a successful implementation of the present invention is the  
30 LOOK TO BOOK travel agent incentives program, developed by Radisson Hotels International, Inc. (hereinafter Radisson), the assignee of the present application. The incentives which the LOOK TO BOOK program provides to travel agents, and the corresponding increase in travel-related  
35 reservations, are evident from the following statistics.

After introduction of the LOOK TO BOOK program by Radisson, travel agents began immediately enrolling in the program at a rate of approximately 350 travel agents per day. As of October 1993, approximately 52,000 travel agents have  
5 enrolled in the LOOK TO BOOK program, which is about one-sixth of the world's population of automated travel agents. Furthermore, travel agent bookings for Radisson have increased by approximately 60% following introduction of the LOOK TO BOOK program. This has occurred without any  
10 particular change in advertising or other marketing efforts for Radisson. A travel agent research project conducted for Radisson by a local university showed that travel agents were much more willing to book Radisson Hotels because of the LOOK TO BOOK program.

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#### Travel Reservations Network

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing how a system which implements the present invention typically interfaces with a reservation system. A travel agent uses a terminal  
20 10 to enter a travel-related reservation. The present application describes the invention with respect to a travel agent reservation system for illustrative purposes. Persons other than travel agents may also enter travel-related reservations. Travel-related reservations include,  
25 for example, reservations for the following: cruise ships; car rental; lodging; theater; travel insurance; airline tickets; and trains.

A travel agent terminal 10 transmits the travel-related reservation to a computerized reservation system  
30 12. Computerized Reservation Systems (CRS) are well known in the art and include, for example, CRS's known by the following trademarks and companies: AMADEUS; SABRE; WORLDSPAN; SYSTEM ONE; APOLLO; GEMINI; GALILEO; and AXESS.

A CRS allows a travel agent or other person to  
35 enter a travel-related reservation in a particular

availability format. An availability format depends on the type of CRS used and typically comprises a plurality of fields joined together to form a database element. An availability format may include, for example, fields for the following information: rate availability; hotel chain code; city code; arrival date; checkout date; number of nights; category code; action code; and all rates. An example of an availability format is shown on line 100 in Fig. 6.

10           A conversion system 14 receives an availability format, which identifies a travel-related reservation, from CRS 12. Conversion system 14 then converts the travel-related reservation contained within an availability format into a standard booking format. An example of a conversion  
15 system is the PIERRE computer system, developed by Radisson, the assignee of the present application. Therefore, regardless of which CRS 12 a travel agent uses, conversion system 14 preferably converts availability formats into a standardized booking format. An example of  
20 a booking format is shown on line 102 in Fig. 6. In addition to receiving travel-related reservations from a travel agent terminal, via a CRS, awards system 16 can also receive travel-related reservations from other sources, such as the following examples: a phone (modem) link; an  
25 automatic teller machine; a kiosk, and an interactive television system.

          Conversion system 14 can then transmit a booking format to a particular reservation facility 18. Reservation facility 18 may include, for example, a  
30 particular hotel, cruise ship line, or car rental company identified by a travel-related reservation contained within a booking format.

#### Awards System

The present invention is preferably implemented by an awards system 16 which interacts with conversion system 14, as shown in Fig. 1. Awards system 16 receives information regarding travel-related reservations from conversion system 14 and awards credits (also referred to as "points") to travel agents or other persons who book the travel-related reservations.

Fig. 2 is a flow chart showing a booking process, which is typically a main processing loop, of awards system 16. Awards system 16 typically first processes a booking format at step 20. At step 22, awards system 16 checks the booking format for an identification of a travel agent or other person who entered the travel-related reservation. If the booking format does not have such an identification, awards system 16 then calculates credits which would have otherwise been assigned to the person (step 24) and then displays a message (step 26) to the person at terminal 10, indicating the number of credits which were lost by the individual. An example of a user interface for this transaction is shown in Fig. 6. Lines 104 in Fig. 6 show an example of an "unsuccessful enrollment" message.

If the booking format includes an identification, awards system 16 checks to determine if the identification is a new travel agent not already within a database for awards system 16 (step 28). Awards system 16 typically receives an identification of a travel agent or other person from one of the fields of a booking format. For example, a travel agent can enter a character string identification into a special instruction (SI) field 110 (see Fig. 7) of a booking format. In the example shown, the character string comprises the first initial, middle initial, and last name of the travel agent. Other character strings or codes may be used as an identification of the travel agent or other person who made the booking. Alternatively, awards system 16 may receive an

identification from a log-in identifier corresponding to a travel agent or other person. In some systems which may interface awards system 16, a person who enters bookings must log on to the system with an identifier. Therefore, awards system 16 can receive such a log-in identifier and will not require a separate identification of the travel agent or other person.

If the identification is not a new travel agent, awards system 16 then calculates the credits (step 30) and displays the credits awarded (step 32) to the travel agent, along with a corresponding message. An example of a user interface for this transaction is shown in Fig. 8. Lines 108 in Fig. 8 show an example of a message for indicating the number of credits awarded. The "0" redeemable credits shown in lines 108 of Fig. 8 preferably becomes incremented with each booking to show a cumulative credits awarded to the corresponding travel agent or similar person. Awards system 16 preferably stores cumulative credits, as shown displayed in Fig. 8, from one booking to the next so that awards system 16 can increment or decrement total credits as new booking are made. In addition to displaying credits or points awarded directly on-line to a travel agent, as shown in Fig. 8, awards system 16 can "park" such information in the background so that credits awarded information is accessible to a travel agent via a terminal.

Otherwise, awards system 16 determines at step 34 if the travel agent is eligible for the program. If the travel agent is not eligible, awards system 16 displays a standard message at step 40, such as lines 104 in Fig. 6. If the travel agent is eligible, awards system 16 then calculates the credits (step 36) and displays a new enrollment message (step 38). An example of an interface for this transaction is shown in Fig. 7. Lines 106 in Fig. 7 show an example of a "new enrollment" message.



Fig. 3 is a flow chart of a process for awarding or assigning credits. At step 42, awards system 16 begins processing a travel-related reservation. Awards system 16 verifies the credits with the actual travel-related reservation at step 44. Verification is performed to prevent fraud and to ensure that the credits are issued for a travel-related reservation which was actually used by a customer requesting the reservation. When awards system 16 initially assigns credits, those credits are typically classified as "pending" until awards system 16 performs a verification process. A travel agent preferably may not "cash in" credits while the credits are classified as pending. If awards system 16 determines in the verification that the credits comply with the actual reservation (step 46), then awards system 16 converts the credits from pending to redeemable or spendable at step 48. Otherwise, awards system 16 typically transfers the credits to an error queue at step 50 for manual processing.

A verification of the credits is typically based upon both an event and time. For example, with respect to hotel reservations, awards system 16 typically waits until a customer who requested the hotel reservation checks out of the corresponding hotel. Subsequently, awards system 16 typically waits for a predetermined period of time, such as ten days, to verify that the customer indeed used the hotel reservation. Finally, after the waiting period, awards system 16 converts the pending credits to redeemable credits. Alternatively, verification may be based solely upon either an event or time.

Fig. 4 is a flow chart of a process for calculating credits. Awards system 16 typically awards credits based upon the revenue for a particular travel-related reservation booking, which occurs at step 52. Other types of calculations for credits are possible. For example, awards system 16 may simply award a predetermined

number of credits for any particular booking. For lodging reservations, awards system 16 may, for example, award credits based on how many nights of lodging a customer has requested. At step 54, awards system 16 determines whether bonus credits apply. Bonus credits supply additional incentives to the travel agents by increasing the number of credits that the travel agent may receive for a particular booking. If bonus credits apply, awards system 16 then calculates the bonus credits at step 56 for each particular bonus program. Awards system 16 also calculates the standard credits available for the booking (step 58).

Awards system 16 uses bonus programs to award additional credits to a travel agent based upon a predetermined activity in conjunction with a booking.

15 Examples of predetermined activities, which may increase  
credits awarded, include the following: a product booked  
by a travel agent (for example, a travel package); lodging  
booked by a travel agent (for example, a type of hotel);  
when a travel agent books the travel-related reservation;  
20 when a customer who requested the travel-related  
reservation uses the travel-related reservation; how a  
customer pays for the travel-related reservation (for  
example, using a particular type of credit card); how a  
customer guarantees the travel-related reservation; a class  
25 of a customer (for example, age); or a class of a travel  
agent (for example, travel agent credit level or group  
affiliation).

At step 60, awards system 16 determines whether the travel agent who entered the reservation is a new travel agent or a travel agent already within a database for awards system 16. If the travel agent is already in a database, awards system 16 calculates the total pending credits at step 62 and then retrieves the total redeemable credits for the corresponding travel agent at step 64.

Awards system 16 also preferably modifies cumulative credits as bookings are adjusted or cancelled.

Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing how awards system 16 interfaces with an administrative system 94 for administrating and awarding prizes based upon the credits. In addition to on-line reporting of credits through CRS's, awards system 16 may also generate printed documents reporting credits via system 94. An example of a hard copy report of credits is shown in Fig. 9.

Periodically, typically every 30 days, awards system 16 transmits a storage medium (step 66) which includes information related to processing within awards system 16. A storage medium may be transmitted to an outside vendor or, alternatively, functions of administrative system 94 may be performed by awards system 16. Submodule 70 receives the information and performs audit programs on the data. A travel agent master file 72 preferably maintains a database of the travel agents stored within awards system 16 and the corresponding credits awarded to the travel agents. File 72 also preferably maintains identifiers for agencies which engage the travel agents, which may be work addresses for travel agents. Submodule 78 adds new travel agents to the master file. Submodule 86 performs the function of sending enrollment kits to the new enrollees, which includes information on the program and rules for receiving prizes and awards based upon credits earned.

Submodule 74 receives and processes mail and telephone orders. Submodule 76 receives certificate orders. A travel agent typically submits an order for the purpose of redeeming earned credits for an award or prize. Submodule 80 updates the database for new addresses of enrollees. Submodule 82 updates the master file with new credits awarded, based upon credits calculated by submodule 84. Submodule 90 generates summary reports of credits and,

